AN HON. MEMBER : Are you the Prime Minister's protocol man here ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, we, will take up further discussion on drought and flood situation.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : It looks as if you are Prabhakaran's and Jayewardene's protocol man, for both.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION ON THE DROUGHT AND FLOOD SITUATION—*Contd.*

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदया, सूखे पर बहुत चर्चायें हुई हैं। आज की चर्चा में सूखा और बाढ़ दोनों हैं। मैं निश्चित रूप से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्रों की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। सर्व प्रथम मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत का जो योजना आयोग है क्या उसने हिन्दुस्तान की नदियों से प्रतिवर्ष भयंकर एवं प्रलयंकारी बाढ़ से जो क्षति होती है उसके लिये क्या कोई विधिवत कार्यक्रम बनाया है? अगर ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है तो ऐसी स्थिति न होती और गंगा जैसी नदी जिसका पानी अमृत के समान है वह पानी बाढ़ में न चला जाता। महोदया, हिन्दुस्तान की नदियों से बाढ़ के कारण जितना नुकसान होता है उसका एक तिहाई नुकसान सिर्फ गंगा नदी की बाढ़ से होता है। इसलिये सर्वप्रथम जब तक योजना आयोग इस बात को सुनिश्चित न करे तब तक सैंकड़ों वर्षों तक भी हम बाढ़ की विभीषिका से लोगों की सुरक्षा नहीं कर सकते। यद्यपि कृषि मंत्री का विषय बाढ़ नहीं है, उनके जिम्मे बाढ़ से जो नुकसान होता है उसके बाद के राहत कार्य हैं लेकिन जब तक कारण का निदान न हो तब तक राहत कार्य सही ढंग से नहीं चल सकता है। इसके साथ ही मंत्रिमंडल की जिम्मेदारी साझी होती है, इसलिये मैं इस सवाल को उनके सामने उठाना चाहता हूं। मंत्री जी, जहां जहां बांध बांधे गये हैं, मैंने देखा है कि उनके कारण जो पानी है वह विस्तार पाता है। कम क्षेत्र में विस्तार पाने के कारण जिस क्षेत्र में उसका पानी जाता है उसमें ज्यादा नकसान होता है। ये जो बांध छुटपुट ढंग से बांधे गये हैं ये बांध बाढ़ से अधिक प्रलयंकारी साबित हुए हैं। बिहार में जो पानी बांध के टूटने के कारण नीचे आता है वह सीधा तीन फुट, चार फुट और पांच फुट पर आता है, अचानक आता है और कितने ही गांव उसके बीच में फंस जाते हैं। इस साल कटिहार के कई गांव इसी बांध की बाढ़ की चपेट में आये हैं और पूरे गांव के गांव इसमें फंस गये हैं। इन गांवों के लोगों ने भागकर अपनी जान की रक्षा की है, वे अकेले अपनी जान लेकर भागे हैं। तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने कभी इसका सर्वेक्षण कराया है कि कितने गांव इस साल बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं, कितने गांव बाढ़ से दुर्दशा को प्राप्त हुए हैं। इन गांवों की सुरक्षा के लिये पूर्व सिंचाई मंत्री श्री के. एल. राव ने बाकायदा एक योजना तैयार की थी और उन्होंने गंगा से कावेरी को मिलाने की बात की थी, बाढ़ का पानी सूखे की तरफ पहुंचाने की योजना तैयार की थी। उस योजना का क्या हुआ यह तो पता नहीं लेकिन मैंने उस समय भी कहा था कि राव साहब जब आप इस योजना को पूरा करेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोग समझेंगे कि हमारे देश में दूसरा भगीरथ पैदा हुआ है। भगीरथ मैं समझता हूं एक आदमी का नाम नहीं होगा, यह काम अनेक आदमियों का होगा, एक पूरे संगठन का अनेक अनेक वर्षों के काम का परिणाम होगा। इसलिये इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में सिर्फ एक के. एल. राव नहीं बल्कि कई के. एल. राव लगेंगे। लेकिन आज भी उसकी स्थिति ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। उन्होंने बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों की रक्षा के लिये भी योजना बनाई थी लेकिन वह योजना भी ज्यों की त्यों पड़ी हुई है। इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। गंगा नदी हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे बड़ी नदी है। इसके पानी का उपयोग उत्तर प्रदेश के शुरू के कुछ जिलों को छोड़कर बाकी कहां हो रहा है? शुरू के कुछ जिलों को छोड़कर बाकी उसके पानी का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। महोदया, अभी पहली बार प्रधानमंत्री जी ने फरक्का से नदी में परिवहन चलाने का उद्घाटन किया है। वह कितना चल पाता है अगर चलता है तो

1.00 P. M.

खुशी की बात है। गंगा नदी में आपकी कोई योजना ठीक नहीं है। गंगा के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र

से आपकी बिजली पैदा करने की योजना है। उसकी क्या स्थिति है पता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि योजना मन्त्रालय, जल संसाधन मंत्रालय और आपका मंत्रालय क्योंकि आप भी बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहते हैं गंगा नदी में आने वाली बाढ़ को रोकने और पानी का सदुपयोग करने के लिए कोई उपाय करें। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर इसलिए दिलाना चाहता हूं कि कटिहार में इस बार खण्ड प्रलय आया। सिर्फ बाढ़ ही नहीं आई इतनी भयंकर स्थिति वहां पर हो गई गांव बह गए। जब गांव बहते हुए देखा तो कटिहार में लोग अपनी जान बचाने के लिए भागे। उनके मकान भी बाढ़ के पानी में बह गये, मवेशी बह गये। इस तरह से हजारों मन गल्ला पैदा करने वाला किसान आज वहां अनाज के लिए दर दर की ठोकरें खा रहा है। वह आज सरकार के आश्रय पर है। आज उसका जीवन संकटग्रस्त हो गया है इस खण्ड प्रलय को देखकर के। मधुबनी जिला में इस साल बाढ़ आई और बनेक क्षेत्र में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। अब मैं बाढ़ की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए एक बात कहना चाहता हूं वह है राहत के कार्य। इसलिए मैंने विनम्र निवेदन किया था सारी बातें हुईं लेकिन राहत के बारे में बात नहीं हुई। शहरों में अगर मकान जल गया, दुकान जल गयी लूट ली गई तो वह इन्श्योर्ड है लेकिन किसान चाहे बड़ा हो या छोटा हो उसकी फसल का, जानवर का कोई इन्श्योरेंस नहीं है। यदि उसका मकान गिर जाएगा तो उसको थोड़ा सा तकावी का ऋण मिलेगा लेकिन मकान को बनाने के लिए ऋण नहीं मिलेगा। उसको सामान नहीं मिलेगा, खाने को कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। बीज भी आज सीमांत किसान को एकाध को कुछ मिल जाए लेकिन आज तो बड़े किसान भी लुट गये हैं बाढ़ से। उनकी आप क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? मकान की क्या व्यवस्था होगी? फिर आज रबी लगाने की बात चली है। किसान के बैल बह गये, जोतने का साधन नहीं है, कृषि मंत्रालय की कहीं कहीं पर ट्रेक्टर देने की योजना थी लेकिन वह बिहार में कहीं नहीं है। मैंने अपने जिला में जा कर पूछा तो पता चला कि कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र को दे दिया है। इस तरह से जो विनाश होते हैं उनका क्या उपाय है। नेपाल की नदियां आज तक खुली हुई हैं। इससे कोसी अनेक नदियों में बाढ़ आ जाती है। किसानों का सब कुछ लुट जाता है। इस तरह से जहां हम सूखे की बात करते हैं वहां बाढ़ की जो स्थिति है उसका निश्चित रूप से निवारण करने के लिए आप क्या करेंगे? बाढ़ राहत के लिए जो बाढ़ संहिता है उसमें इसका विमोचन नहीं है कि पशु के लिए क्या दिया जाए, जमीन जोतने के लिए क्या दिया जाए, मकान बह जाए तो क्या दिया जाए, यदि बैल नहीं है तो उसके नुकसान की पूर्ति के क्या दिया जाए। इस तरह से एक बहुत बड़ी चीज राहत कार्यों में छूटी हुई है। क्या आपने बाढ़ राहत कार्यों में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है और उस में क्या प्रगति हो रही है मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं। मैं आप से एक विशेष निवेदन करूंगा बिहार की स्थिति बहुत ही विकट है। आप इस स्थिति से अवगत हैं। किसान जो बाढ़ से मार खाए हुए हैं उसकी स्थिति से भी आप अवगत हैं, बिहार सरकार से आप अवगत हैं। मैंने सुना कि सचिवालय ने यह चिंतन किया कि बिहार को सहायता पहुंचे लेकिन यह सहायता पहुंचे कैसे यह भी एक समस्या है। यह समस्या आपके सामने भी है और सचिवालय के सामने भी है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि आपने सूखा देखने की कोशिश की आप स्वयं गये लेकिन पूर्णिया और कटिहार में जो खण्ड प्रलय बाढ़ से हुआ उसको आपने नहीं देखा। इसलिए आपके मन्त्रालय के कई लोग इस खण्ड प्रलय को देख लें बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को देख लें और राहत कार्य कहां तक पहुंचे हैं यह भी देख लें।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri V. M. Jadhav. Try to be very brief. We have to finish before 1.30. Give some more time to the Ministry to reply.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra) : You want to restrict me. So many people have spoken. I am the last speaker. Anyway, I will try to restrict.

Madam Deputy Chairman, after a considerable time now we are discussing drought. When I look at the drought in this country...

AN HON. MEMBER : There is drought in the House also.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV : There is drought in the House, and that is why there is drought in the country also.

Madam, when we look towards droughts in our country right from 1977 to 1987, I find this from the data which has been provided by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. We had 23 serious droughts in one century, in hundred years. But when we look to the other side, in 1968 we had a drought, in 1972 we had a drought and then we had a drought in 1974, in 1979, in 1982 and now in 1987. So, if we look to the hundred years we had 17 droughts and from 1968 onwards, in a period of 17—19 years we have had six severe droughts. So, we have to look to the reasons why droughts are taking place.

Our hon. lady Member, Shrimati Natarajan, has explained how clouds could take place through scientific methods, how clouds form and how rains take place. She talked about the space and all these things. But I think it is not necessary to go to the space or to the ocean. We have to go into the real causes of severe droughts. This year 1987 is the most serious drought-year of the century. In the last 30 to 40 years the intensity of droughts was not so severe as is felt in this year. Out of 35 meteorology divisions 14 have been badly affected. Such a type of drought has never occurred earlier.

[illegible] Jagdambi Prasad Yadav was talking [illegible]ods. When we look towards Eastern India, there is the danger of floods. When we compare Eastern India with Western India, we find that there are more floods in the Eastern side. When we see the picture of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujar[illegible]rashtra, Karnataka, Andhra, up [illegible] Nadu, we find that they are the most drought-prone zone of the country. There is a permanent drought zone in our country also. There are some of the areas which do not receive rain at all. The annual rainfall is 5 inches to 10 inches. Some areas receive 10 inches to 20 inches rainfall and some receive 20 to 40 inches rainfall. Chirapoonji receives the highest rainfall. What is the reason, why do these areas receive so much rainfall ?

When I visited the eastern part, I found that the whole area was covered with thick forests and that is the only reason why that area receives so much rain. Brahmaputra, Kosi, Assam, Meghalaya, Nepal all these areas get more rains because there are thick forests but here there are no forests. While going from Delhi to Bombay we find not a single tree on the way. If anything can produce rain, it is the tree only. Rain does not come from sea. Though clouds come there but who will restrict those clouds ? It is the tree only which can restrict the rains and that is the meteorology of rains. Space satellites are there. Pictures of space are available to us, but Madam, what we say is :

"देश गयो, परदेश गयो, वाटर वाटर करके प्राण गयो और खाट के नीचे पानी। हमारी खाट के नीचे पानी है।"

Water is available with us. The survey study that is available with us shows that in the dry zone we are having watersheds, in the permanent drought zone we are having meagre watersheds. Even then we see that in the drought-prone areas, rivers like Narbada, Krishna, Kaveri and other rivers get flooded. They are having floods several times. So, the problem is how to manage those waters. The important question is of use of water resources in the drought-prone zone. We find in Maharashtra also [illegible]n so many drought years. [illegible] the period from 1971 to 1987, there was drought in 50% of the period in Maharashtra. And I am very sorry to note that the ICAR, the highest scientific and technological body, has given the technologically mitigating factors of drought during 1987-88, but the answer which has been given for drought is no answer at all. It is just joining the papers here and there. They are just explaining the number of varieties, how much water they require and all those things. No proper answer has been given by the ICAR scientists. We are having the largest scientific manpower in the world. We have 50 to 60 thousand scientists in India. Let us ask them : "What is your answer to fight drought ? What is your advice to the Government of India or the Agriculture Ministry that you go like this ? What is your advice to the Planning Com-

mission that you plan like this ? " When I go through this, nothing is there. That is why I strongly feel sorry about the activities of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research.

When we look to statistics, the number of districts affected is 265; and in Maharashtra 9 districts are affected. The number of villages affected in India is 2,57,429 and in Maharashtra it is 5683. The population affected is 28.54 crores and the population of our State is 1.5 crores. But Rajasthan and Gujarat are the worst affected Statse. (*Time ell rings*) Madam, I have not taken even five minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The watch is in front of me.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV : There has been drought for the fourth consecutive year. In Maharashtra also, we have drought for the third successive year. Excepting nine districts, we have had rainfall in some parts. So the hon. Minister has said that the situation in Maharashtra is not very serious. That means we are not having a correct attitude towards drought. We are having rains in some years. What we are required to think about is, how the drought comes, what is the rainfall and so on and how the people have been affected. We have to see how many people have been affected by drought this year. Then when we look towards the rural population, 47 per cent of the rural population is having holdings below one acre or they are landless labourers. Even in normal years during the lean period they do not get two square meals a day. When the drought occurs, their situation turns from bad to worse . That is the situation.

Now our main problem is who are affected by drought ? Even in Delhi in its 80 years' record, the rains do not come in time. This is the position of the capital. In Uttar Pradesh which has the best rainfall, 56 districts have been affected. The most dominant State in the country is suffering from drought. Every where there is drought. For the first time our Government has taken very strong steps to fight drought. I congratulate hon. Prime Minister for this. Whereever suffering is there, either due to drought or because of social causes, he reaches there. Like Smt. Indira Gandhi, when she was not in power, she went to Belchi to see the suffering of the people, in the same way Shri Rajiv Gandhi has gone to several drought-affected places and taken decisions on the spot. For the first time in the history of India, a Cabinet Sub-committee has been formed to fight drought. For the first time in the history of India, Ministers have been allocated different States to study the drought situation there. From that point of view I am very happy that our Government has taken a serious cognizance of the drought situation, and I am sure that if such cognizance is taken and permanent planning process started, then we will not feel the impact of drought in future. The other thing is that. ... (*Time-bell rings*) ... Madam, what is this ? I have not exhausted even ten minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What do you mean by that ? I have allowed you to speak beyond your time.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV : That is all right Madam. Now let me come to Maharashtra. Instead of going round the world, I will now come to Maharashtra.

Here, my honourable friend, Mr. Makwana has said, in reply to Starred Question No. 21, that Maharashtra has been given an amount of Rs. 49 crores as aid to fight the drought. Two days after that, in the Maharashtra Assembly, the Minister, Mr. Vilasrao Deshmukh, stated that they had received Rs. 112 crores as Central aid. If they have received Rs. 112 crores, we are happy, but the most important thing is that we had demanded a much larger amount to fight the drought. Maharashtra has demanded about Rs. 294 crores this year. Last year we demanded some Rs. 500—odd crores but the amount we got was very meagre. I do not know what is wrong there. Either the demand is faulty or the supply is faulty. Otherwise, the method of processing might be faulty. I want to tell the honourable Minister that most of the scientists and economists have said that this year we require about Rs. 6,000 crores to fight the drought in this country and accordingly we have to make a provision in the budget. I am happy that the Government has taken cognizance of it. So

[Shri Madhavrao Vithalrao Jadhav]

far, the Government of India has been asked for an aid of about Rs. 3,500 crores by the different States but the Government of India did not sanction all that amount. I do not know what is the reason for that. That is why I request the honourable Minister to go into the details and find out how the dorught has to be considered and what are the norms to find out the extent of the drought. Under the *paisewari* system, the *talati* is given charge to find out what is the *paisewari*. He sits in the *patil's* house, writes all the record and says 25 paise or 50 paise. If it is above 50 paise, it is *annewari*, there is no drought ! It is like this. Now we have to study this process most scientifically.

The other important thing is, while considering the problem of drought we must have a permanent plan to fight drought. In Maharashtra, 91 taluks have been declared as permanent drought zones. Now what is your method, what is your advice for water management ? We are saying that so many water resources are there. But what is the situation about the on-going irrigation projects ? Now the first and foremost duty of the States and the Centre is that whatever on-going projects are there, either in Maharashtra and in other parts of India, you should see that adequate finances are provided for them to complete them and also implement the new technology for water management—sprinkler method or drip method or whatever it is. If we spend eight to ten thousand rupees, we can use the sprinkler method of irrigation, which means that 50 per cent of the water can be saved. Instead of going in for four months, eight months or twelve months of water supply, we must utilize the improved methods of water management. That is one of the important factors. The other thing is, we are using only 14 per cent of the total rain-water per annum. The rest is either evaporated, goes as leakage or flows out into the sea.

Some of my friends here made a reference to the Ganga-Cauvery river link project formulated by the late Dr. K. L. Rao. That is a very good project and I think the Government has taken serious cognizance of it. Let them take five or ten years, but the excess water of the north should be diverted towards the south because, in the southern zone, and particularly in the western parts of the country, drought occurs once every four or five years and that is a very serious problem. From that point of view I request the honourable Minister that the entire planning procedure should be changed.

Even though the drought is excessive and extraordinary this year, our food production is not going to be very low. I am sure we are going to have 140 million tonnes of foodgrains this year. That is the biggest achievement of our Government, our scientific manpower and our technology. Only in the morning we had a discussion about the transfer of technology from the United States to India. The main technology transfer is about agriculture from the United States. Due to the introduction of the hybrid strains in our country, our agriculture could get good boost, and our agricultural land could produce so much of food. Now we must think further. We must go in for biotechnology. We must go in for electronic systems, not to detect water, just to exploit water. I am interested in exploiting the presently available water with us either in the drought-prone zone or in the assured rainfall region. These are some of the measures which must be taken by the Government.

I once again congratulate our Government which is very serious in fighting the drought. Our Prime Minister has given top priority to fighting the drought.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

Thank you very much.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bagrodia, would you like to speak ? I do not want to prevent you from speaking. There are ten minutes more. The Minister cannot finish his reply in ten minutes. You can speak. After lunch the Minister will give his reply.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan) : Madam Deputy Chairman, it is well established now that the country is facing the severest drought of the century. Half of the country is under drought, and one-third of the country is under floods.

Without going into details of the happenings in the entire country, I am trying to stick to Rajasthan because Rajasthan, I feel, is the worst-hit. As everybody has said, this is the fourth year consecutively for Rajasthan to face the drought conditions. About 2.7 crore persons in the rural areas and 72 lakh persons in the urban populated areas have been directly affected because of the drought. This effects the entire economy of all people because once the production is low in the farms, they cannot buy—their buying power has gone down—and in the process even the industries are affected because they do not have the market.

In some areas, Madam, we do not have any monsoon at all. There are no rains at all. This year we have very little rainfall compared to even 1974. In 1974 the rainfall was 376.5mm. and this year it is less than 300 mm. In 1976 we had 26 per cent shortfall in the rainfall. In 1987 we have more than 50-per cent shortfall. In some districts we have no rainfall at all. The Arabian Sea monsoon which comes from the area of Mr. Jadhav, our hon. Member from Bombay area, becomes to week by the time it reaches Gujarat. It fades out completely by the time it reaches Rajasthan. The situation is worse than what it was in the 1969, the 1973 and the 1974 droughts. Madam, it is probably the worst in the century. All reservoirs, ponds and tanks have dried up. Due to this continuous insufficient rainfall during the past years, the underground water is being heavily exploited. We are having a massive deforestation in our State. Mr. Jadhav has explained about in detail. You know what is the importance of forests. Because of hevy forests in Eastern India, they have floods. And since we have no forests, we have drought. The result is that the water level has gone down to the extent of 80 feet. In fact at some places it has gone down upto 100 feet. In our State, 65 per cent of the cultivable land depends on wells and the problem becomes acute where the water level has gone down considerably. I give a few examples. Jaswant Sagar Dam which has a capacity of 1,865 million cubic feet, its water level is as low as nine feet. Hemawas Dam at Jodhpur has the capacity of 445 million cubic feet and the water level there is only two feet. If you go to Sardar Samand Dam, you will find its capacity is 3,115 million cubic feet, Bansli dam has 1,220 million cubic feet, Pringal Dam at Jalore District has 200 million cubic feet, Melec Dam of Barmer District has a capacity of 165 million cubic feet. They all are lying empty. There is a great urgency for getting water in Kayalana and Umaid Sagar Reservoirs at Jodhpur, because this water is being used for drinking purposes.

I would like to give some baffling targets which have been fixed for the kharif crops. Sowing target for Bajra is 47 lakh hectares, maize 9 lakh hectares, Jowar 9 lakh hectares, paddy—1.5 lakh hectares, pulses—19.20 lakh hectares, oil-seeds—seven lakh hectares, cotton—4.40 lakh hectares, sugar-cane—.45 lakh hectares, others 19.90 hectares, the minor food crops .45 lakh hectares. 71.20 thousand quintals of improved varieties of high-yielding seeds were supposed to be distributed. Out of the target of 123.25 lakh hectares for Barley, only 28.48 hectares was finally sown, because there was no water available at all. This is less than 25 per cent of the actual target. Out of this 28.48 hectares, only ten lakh hectares are irrigated. The balance is rainfed.

Similarly if you take note of the production target, the total production target for Kharif was 35.20 lakh tonnes. Now, let us take other crops. Oil seeds production target was 3.40 lakh, sugar-cane—19.50 lakh tonnes, cotton 6.80 lakh tonnes. I wonder if we can reach anywhere near the target.

You will be surprised to note that crops are distroyed in a big way. For example, Bajra, which is a stable food in Rajasthan, was completely destroyed *i.e.* from 75 to 100 per cent. Sixty per cent of the Paddy in Kotah alone was destroyed. In some States like Ajmer, Abu, Beawar, Jaisalmer, Bhilwara, Barmer etc. even water is being rationed. It is being sold at a very heavy price.

At this stage I would like to congratulate the Government, especially our Prime Minister, who personally took interest and

[Shri Santosh Bagrodia]

visited the State and encouraged all the workers and the departments. He rightly sanctioned three lakh tonnes of wheat free and Rs. 42.72 crores as aid upto March 1987. He acted so promptly and with so much determination that we feel he has definitely given up some relief. This particular aid has helped us to Plan PWD and Irrigation departments. The planned expenditure of these departments was also brought in the fold of drought relief works with the ratio of 70 to 30 for labour and materials. Collectors were given more powers. The Government made it sure that immediate sanctions can be given.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Two minutes more.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA : Madam, I appreciate your time. You let me speak afterwords, because you know Rajasthan is the worst affected State and only one MP from Rajasthan has spoken. I have not taken more time on any other subject.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All right, you continue.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA : With all this help the Government has decided to help especially the weaker sections and Scheduled Castes and Tribes under the drought relief programme. I must say payment is being made in time to a great extent.

Another problem is that of fodder for cattle. I would like to draw a small picture. People are coming with their cattle. They are not able to feed them. As a result they come to the relief camps. We ask them to wait at least, but they don't like to wait. In some cases the butchers from Bombay are just collecting these cattle. They collect about 100 cattle free of charge and throw away 30 to 50 who die on the road while they are on way to Bombay for slaughter. My suggestion is that we have got to import fodder not only from other States, but if required from other countries as well. I would appeal the Opposition parties not to bring politics into this misery of the country. Instead they should come forward to help. If they simply criticise the Government at every stage, they are not going to help fight drought at all. Contribution by voluntary organisations is definitely very great. I would suggest to the Government to involve them more. Further aid of Rs. 112 crores has already been given by the Government. I wish they can give Rs. 300 crores more which has been asked by the Rajasthan Government. The Central Government can send more teams if they require and if they are not still satisfied of the intensity of the problem which our State is facing. I know that the Central Government and also the State Government are working on a war footing and I hope steps to check prices in the process will also be considered because Shri Makwanaji has given some increase in the prices of food products. That is very good for the farmers. I appeal to him that only increasing the prices is not going to help farmers. We must find a way out to give them cheap inputs like seeds and also fertilisers. I am only trying to make points, Madam, so that you can adjourn very soon. The aid which has been given to the States has been allotted for 35,000 hand-pumps and 642 tube-wells. But there are some baffling statistics which have been given and which are to be noted by the Government. I know that it is the State Governments problem but I hope the Central Government can guide them if required. Bhilwara district, where I come from, is very badly affected. Out of the total sanctioned tube-wells of 2867, only 1187 have been started, that is, 66 per cent. In many cases the work is as low as in Ajmer district. I wish at least the work could be started at all the places. Similarly, in the case of other works which have been sanctioned. In the case of Bhilwara at some places it is 70 per cent. In the case of Bharathpur, it is 20 per cent. Madam, I appeal to the Central Government to insist upon the States to start immediately at least the works which are sanctioned and which are still kept pending.

I would like to give one example of Pushkar mela recently. One villager who was considered very lucky to be able to sell his bullocks for Rs. 2,500, bought them back in April, 1987 for Rs. 4,500. What a pathetic condition ? Some could

not sell their cattle and just abandoned. I suggest that this is the time to buy cattle. If somebody wants a buffalo, it is available for Rs. 25, a horse is available for Rs. 40, a camel is available for Rs. 100 and a calf is available only for Rs. 10. What a pathetic situation of these small farmers?

I suggest more dams may be constructed all over the country. Regarding fodder, I have already suggested. Of course, I congratulate the Government once more that at least industrial growth is still maintained at 8 per cent. I wonder if it will be maintained, if this drought is not tackled the way it is to be tackled. I am not going into the details of research in agriculture. It is going ahead. I wish it accelerated. Norms for giving aid to desert areas have to be changed. You may not have the same norms which we are having for flood areas or other areas because desert areas definitely need much more than the other areas in the country.

Voluntary organisations like Marwar Drought Relief Committee, Marwari Relief Society and Rathi Charitable Trust, etc., have done a commendable job. Further we must encourage dry farming. Somebody spoke from the Opposition side about foreign tours, Indian Festivals, etc. Well, you do not want me to speak too much on it. I would only suggest to these friends not to bother about it and concentrate on drought at least this year. We will have plenty of time to have more discussions next year.

Madam, thank you for giving me an opportunity and I have many more points, but since you do not want me to speak, I will touch only one point which Shri Yadavji made yesterday and that is regarding Rajasthan, that Rs. 26 crores has been sanctioned, out of that Rs. 13 crores has been released and Rs. 5.43 crores has been spent under ARWSP. Similarly, in respect of MNP, the sanction is Rs. 23 crores and the amount spent is Rs. 1.32 crores. I would request the Central Government to monitor it properly. Thank you very much.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, the House stands adjourned for lunch and will meet again at 2.35 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at thirty-six minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled, after lunch, at thirty-seven minutes past two of the clock, **The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai)** in the Chair.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI G. S. DHILLON) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that after all, this long-drawn debate is over. For the last four days we have been discussing the drought and flood situation in the country and I have heard, with rapt attention, all the points raised by the hon. Members. We discussed drought and flood last year; we discussed them in the Budget Session; we discussed again in August and we are discussing them now. In the case of floods, they came in waves. In Assam, the first flood was followed by another; that was again followed by another; like that it went upto five times. That was an abnormal situation that we observed. The same happened in Bihar, the same happened, not so many times, but twice or thrice, in West Bengal. As far as the drought position this year is concerned, it has been quite different from the previous years. The drought was not confined only to particular areas, but it was widespread all over the country. Almost all the States were affected by it. The worst situation that arose was in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and parts of Orissa, parts of Maharashtra and a few districts of Madhya Pradesh, though many other are also affected like Western U.P., Punjab and Haryana. Punjab and Haryana had the worst drought in the recent history. Actually, there was no drought in Haryana and Punjab in the previous years. But this time it was in no way less than in Rajasthan and Gujarat. But there were mitigating circumstances. Punjab has 85% irrigation which is the highest and it is almost the same in Haryana. So, being a State of assured irrigation, the effect of the drought was not felt so much at it was felt in the severely drought-hit areas like Rajasthan and Gujarat. I have attended all the debates. Sir, and the points raised were almost similar in the first and the second debate. This time I [illegible]

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

debate on the drought situation which we are having and this drought is slightly different because in October we had some rainfall which touched peninsular India and then slightly moved on to UP and parts of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir although the whole of UP was not covered and it was only scattered both in Punjab and Haryana with a few showers. That was almost a blessing at that time. Broadly speaking, Sir, the Members touched upon, so far as Gujarat and Rajasthan are concerned, the severe drought conditions and also on the question of fodder. Honourable Members also touched upon, as the honourable Member who started the debate, Shri Vaghela did, the loss of cattle though no Member mentioned about the loss of human life. But we did have loss of human lives and cattle in the flood-affected areas. But here all the Members somehow or other referred to the loss of cattle only. I told the honourable Members that Mr. Bhajan Lal and myself and we all have been touring these areas and there was no complaint about the loss of cattle. But my information was based on the information supplied by the State Governments. After Shri Vaghela spoke to me, in spite of my reply being based on the information from the State Government, I contacted the Chief Minister of Gujarat and I said, "I want to reconfirm the information supplied by you about cattle", and he reiterated that there was no loss of cattle. I may assure you, Sir, that even if he reiterated, I want to reconfirm it from other sources and I do not completely reject what Mr. Vaghela states. He passed on a brochure to me wherein pictures of dead bodies of some cattle and corpses were shown. I told him that Mr. Bhajan Lal and myself visited the camps in Kutch and that I admired the work done by the Sarva Sewa Sangh and other voluntary organizations. On the basis of my personal information, again I met the officials of those organizations and the Sarva Sewa Sangh people said that there were ematiated cattle and they were looking after them. At one place, on the road from Barmer to Jodhpur, I saw a camp where they told me that there were some cattle deaths. But they were not able to show me the place where the carcasses were lying. So, in spite of that, I want to reconfirm from my own sources and I would welcome if Mr. Vaghela could also send further information. I still think that I must find out as to what was the flaw in the information. This much I can say about cattle.

The main factors of the drought, as some of the hon. Members have pointed out, are production, crop seeds for the future crop Rabi. Of course, Kharif we had the worst. We had last year 150 million tonnes of foodgrains. And this year we were expecting much higher targets. But, I do not mind sharing my concern that this time for the kharif crop we expected more than 83 million tonnes. After the failure of rains, I must say that our target about Kharif crop has come down considerably. We have not yet received quite definite calculations and counting. But my view is that almost 15 million tonnes a little above or down—we may have to lose in the Kharif production this time. To make up that we are not thinking of importing any foodgrains. We have enough of our buffer stock. Paddy or rice is a little less. Wheat is quite adequate. We had Secretaries' meeting. We had a meeting with our own agricultural experts and we have laid down new targets for Rabi. By proper seeds, better land management, better inputs and increase in areas, we could touch 76 million tonnes and make up for the loss we suffered in Kharif. And thus ultimately our calculations may not be very much of a shortfall. My colleague, the Minister of State, Shri Makwana, also mentioned in his speech that the loss we suffered we will make up in Rabi. I stand by that. Naturally due to drought and failure of crops, the availability of seeds was also affected. So we ran short of the required supplies. There was a particular shortfall in Bihar and Orissa. I visited these States, met their Chief Ministers and had meetings with their Secretaries. They told us about their difficulties and we told them about our own problems. We got the best of quality seed from the FCI and by the time we had promised those States we had already made it. We have already sent the inputs. There were a few other problems. We looked into those problems immediately. So there is good optimism. Because of good efforts made and because of good moisture preservation in the soil due to the rains we had, because of good efforts made for making up the seeds and

good efforts for the inputs, my view is that perhaps we will be able to make up that loss.

Now, Sir, I am not going to enter into the debate between Mr. Kulkarni and my Minister of State yesterday which took a lot of time, and...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : You talked about rice and wheat. What about pulses and oil seeds ?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : We are short by three per cent in pulses. We are making it up by imports. We will import two lakh tonnes of pulses from various countries, one lakh tonnes through NAFED and one lakh tonnes through the S.T.C. So far as research in the development of pulses is concerned, I must admit that in spite of our best efforts, we have not so far made much headway. The diseases are very resistant. But we very much hope that in the coming two or three years we will be able to get over them and it was our sincere effort that we should not import edible oils and pulses this time. We had full hope, but everything is upset due to floods and drought.

An hon. Member asked about the movement of cattle. Migration of cattle from one place to the other is normally to the tune of 11.50 lakhs. In view of the drought situation in Saurashtra and Kutch, it is much more. They have been moved to South. Yesterday, we discussed it in the Drought Committee also. The winter is coming. As you know, in these areas which are almost deserts, it is quite hot during day time and very cold at night time and the temperature at night often is below zero. We have decided to go in for building sheds immediately, if not on a permanent basis, at least sheds which could last for two or three years. I am hopeful that we will be going ahead with this programme so that we can provide shelter to the cattle in general and particularly to those cattle which we kept in goshalas and cattle camps. I need not repeat what I told last time during the debate. We have allocated 7-1/2 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to Gujarat, to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Of course, for Rajasthan we have given free, to Gujarat at 75 per cent and 25 per cent as loan and to Maharashtra we did the same as we had done last time. I brought it to the notice of the House last time.

As regards the situation about wages, we are in the same position as we were earlier. The discussion yesterday was about the use or misuse or NREP, Minimum Needs Programme and Accelerated Water Supply Programme funds. They are on-going programmes. They are Plan programmes. But we have tagged them on to drought relief for the present. We have our technology missions. We have our mini missions and we have our sub missions. We have arranged the labour in such a way that we can use them for meeting the drought situation also. I got a copy of Mr. Yadav's speech. The figures are the same. We fail to understand what the difference was yesterday. I told you also about it..

About rainfall, as I told you, we do expect and normally we do have one rainfall in November and one rainfall some time later after a month or so which carries us through for the whole period of *rabi* reason. Of course, Sir, I do not believe in miracles or havans. But anything which could help us, as my friend Vikalji has said is, of course, welcome. Vikalji, I was invited to Jaipur to attend a havan. Although I went, except for a one-minute drizzle, nothing came out. It is very interesting, Sir, we have so many inches of rain in the other States but in Rajasthan it is something very queer. Grass was drying up. And they told me that even if there is half-an-inch of rain, that can carry them to one month, if there is two inches of rain, that can carry them on to the next June or July. It is very surprising but it is a fact. They say, let there be, if not one and a half inches of rain, at least in between one and one and a half inches of rain because on that depends a lot. Then, Sir, rain came in October. It reached very narrow and deserted corners but it did not reach Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat. That is something really bad. Sir, about the flood situation, that is exactly the same as we discussed last time except that, for Assam, we have received more than one memorandum. We just received the third memorandum. And I can say that it is a chronic problem with Assam. Why ? It is because we do not

[Shri G. S. Dhillon]

handle the tributaries of the Brahmaputra on a long-range basis. The tributaries come from the adjoining States, from Arunachal Pradesh, from Manipur and from Tripura. And they wrought havoc last time. My view is that so far as the relief work is concerned, we will be always there to help them. But ultimately you can never solve this problem unless you have a long-range strategy to control those tributaries by strengthening the embankments and by other ways of utilising of these waters. From our point of view, from the point of view of the Agriculture Ministry, we are taking it up with the Water Resources Ministry, even with the full Cabinet on a very serious basis. We should depart from old routine, we should have a long-range strategy.

Sir, same is the position about the other drought and flood affected States. If we had started this technology mission on drinking water, say four or five years earlier, we could not have suffered from shortage of water or drought last year. Even if we seriously take it up now, in a couple of years, we will be able to cover all the villages. We have already covered about 2 lakh vilages, and we are going up quite faster now. I have seen the working of these missions, the mini missions and sub-missions of the technology missions on the spot. They are very pragmatic. And I am very hopeful that we will be able to get over these problems.

Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan spoke about this sea water and the rain phenomenon and all that. Though this concerns the Ministry of Water Resources, we are also very keen to study these phenomena. And we are going to hand it over to the Science and Technology Ministry. In April or May of this year. I came to know about a certain phenomenon, pattern called Elnino. I came to know about it for the first time. It is called Elnino. The sea hots up along the coast of Peru and other Latin American countries beyond a certain temperature and vapours go high,

3.00 P.M.

they start moving and then in a strange phenomena they touch the monsoon from the other end, south-west monsoon, and then they form into certain circles and touch this coast or that coast in countries of South East Asia—including India. I brought this to the notice of our own meteorological department. They scoffed at it, they brushed it aside, they ridiculed it. But later on when everything happened as predicted by Elneno, then I again said, what is this going on, they are proving right and we are proving wrong and after witnessing this phenomena we are convinced that for our future use we must study it and make it a part of our weather forecast. We are going ahead. She spoke about many other things but of course they do not relate to my Ministry. Though I very much wish I could have a hand in it guiding the other Ministries how to look at it.

Now, Sir, about the Garland Canal or the Ganga-Cauvery link, it is a very laudable idea. I was the Speaker of the Lok Sabha when Dr. K. L. Rao raised it in the House. We felt so much excited at this a new idea and the House was jubilant on this idea, but later on when it came to calculations and cost estimates it ran into billions and billions of rupees and years and years of execution. There were second thoughts, can we achieve it in our own generation or we should just start it in our own generation and then leave it to one or two more generations as they have done in the case of underground passage under sea like the English Channel. Mr. Chairman, you know, the first generation of the British and the second, and ultimately the third generation is making it up. This is an idea, a good idea to start with. But I am doubtful if in our own lifetime we will be able to see it but this was repeated by many Members. My memory went 20 years back when Dr. Rao announced it and so you can very well imagine how I looked at it and how our youngsters look at it. That is the problem.

Now, about the Finance Commission, the Eighth Finance Commission. Points were raised about the allocation made by them. Of course, what we follow at present is based on the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission and the suggestions given by the hon. Member, though I cannot commit myself as to how we look at it, but we will examine them and the result of the examination we will put before the next Finance Commission. There are

a number of other things which have been mentioned.

Then, there are the demands from the States. You know, sometimes the States come, could you give me this much ? You do not know how helpless I feel, because these procedures are already set out that when some calamity comes somewhere, there is a set procedure, the State Government sends the memorandum giving the details required by us, earlier there used to be no time-limit, but now the memorandum has to come within so many days, we nominate the team, and then ask the State Government that our team is ready to visit within 13 days, give us the date, then we fix the number of days within which this team sent by the Ministry reports. And there, a limit is also fixed as to how long will it take for the high-level committee to clear it, how long will it take for the Finance Ministry to pass it on. Of course, Planning Commission is there; Finance Commission is there. But here, we are so helpless. Even if some team brings higher estimates, it is pruned or referred back for more details. And all that takes time. But now we have fixed a time limit. Many often we receive more than one memorandum. We sent our teams to examine those drought areas which consisted of Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary Planning Commission, Secretary Finance, and two more Secretaries. They went round and the first thing they intimated to us was that mostly the memorandum that we receive from the States is exaggerated. It has come to the minds of the States somehow that the amount that we sanction is a supplement to their budget. We have also seen that quite often there are diversions from the specified targets to other heads. We brought it to the notice of the States. I did not talk to the States in an accusing manner, or tried to find fault. We just politely told them that this is what has come out of the inspection or the report of the various committees and so they may look into it. But I don't know whether even this soft-speaking is welcome to some States. I am sure they do not like it. But we have to tell them.

About rescheduling of the NABARD loan or credit loans, I am very happy that the NABARD has already rescheduled from medium or long term to short term which would make it easier for instalment to be paid.

About crop insurance, of course, introduction of insurance scheme for horticulture crops, as the point was raised, is very difficult. You can have a good assessment of the crop, the standing crops like the wheat or paddy etc., because you can fix the threshold area and from there you can get the averages and based on that, you can arrive at the assessment. But what about the trees ? Now, Mr. Matto is there; Mr. Kar is there. Your Ministers came to me. I was very polite to them. I can share my views with you. You said that there was a severe damage to the orchards, to the horticulture and all that. I happened to attend a seminar in Srinagar and I accompanied your Minister. I saw damage to crops, roads and bridges but not a single tree I saw drooping or a broken twig.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir) : It is not a question of the trees falling or the branches falling. It is the fruit on the trees that has fallen.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : How could we count millions of trees to find out how much fruit was standing and how much had fallen ?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO : A way can be found out.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : We accepted their version. We gave them aid, if not totally cent per cent, and they were happy with that. This is more for your consideration because you are in Parliament and besides being a friend, you once belonged to my home town. I am not pointing an accusing finger. I am only pointing out the impossibility of assessing the damage to horticultural crops.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO : If you send a team, a way can be found.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I am open to conviction. You can convince me. We can convince our officers and experts.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO : If you send a team of experts, I can also tell them what is the way out.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : Now, about technology missions, technology application, inputs and other things. Of course, this was basic reason for our getting high-yielding varieties of crops. This was the reason for our success in this field. In 1950, we were a foodgrain importing country. We produced only 50 million tonnes. Now, we are a surplus country. We are having our own buffer stock. We have helped other countries when they were in need. We went up to 150 million tonnes and we were expected to go up to 167 million tonnes but for the drought.

Now, a question was asked about dry-land farming. Our basic and main emphasis is to develop technology in regard to dryland agriculture. The area of assured irrigation is very much less. Seventy per cent of it is almost rain-fed. We have our two research institutes, one at Jodhpur, the CAZRI and the other at Hyderabad, the ICRISAT. When I visited these institutes, I had an opportunity to study the progress they have made. I can assure you that significant progress has been made in the research and methods of research. Many countries have, in fact, expressed their desire to see the research being carried out in dryland techniques in these two institutes. We have told them that they can come and see how far we have succeeded. My humble request is, some of you or all of you, if you have time, can visit these two institutes at Jodhpur and Hyderabad or even at Jhansi.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : You can arrange it.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I can arrange a visit. But let me know how many of you are ready. There will be no problem about transport, except in Hyderabad. That I will be able to arrange.

A suggestion has been made that we should have a flood or drought commission. We have a number of organisations dealing with drought. Particularly, the Prime Minister has now set up a Cabinet Committee to monitor the situation on a week-to-week basis. In my ministry, we are doing it on a day-to-day basis. Unfortunately, we had no computers. He has the computer and he keeps the information ready. We have to keep pace with him. But we are monitoring it from day to day. I can, however, float your idea about a commission to deal with drought and floods.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO : The Agriculture Ministry is well-equipped to deal with the situation from day to day and from week to week. But I said it in the context of a long-range policy. We should evolve a long-range policy for drought and flood control and cyclones and calamities like that.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : Let me assure you that besides immediate relief, we have already taken steps to base everything on a long-range policy. My colleague is reminding me about DPAP etc. and the other research and technology missions. They are all long-range. I should not go into the details of the suggestions given by Shri Gopalsamy. I tried to pick up what he said about agriculture. But he was more concerned with...

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Uttar Pradesh) : Sri Lanka.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : 747 and its contents.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY (Tamil Nadu) : Are you interested in raking up the issue again ?

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I was looking whether he is coming to the point of drought or flood, but he flooded everything with 747 and with so many other things.

Now, Sir, I may perhaps give you a good news that we have reassessed the position about the droughted areas. We found one thing. We give the allocation either in foodgrains or in cash to the States on the basis of drought and that drought is based in a particular area, in a few districts, but we found that the money that they got from us was distributed to the whole of the State. The result was that those areas that wanted more share, their share was reduced and those which did not have any problem they got it as a gift from heaven. So, now we have categorised the normal and severely drought hit areas. The following areas in Gujarat will be dealt with at a different level. The areas are,

Kutch, Banaskantha, part of Mehsana, part of Jodhpur, part of Jalore and Nagoura. The allocations to them will be higher. The cattle subsidy to them will be higher. The foodgrains to them will be a little higher, the cash to them will be slightly higher.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO : You have not included Jaisalmer.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : Just listen and then make up your mind. Of course, Kashmir can never come under this.

I am sorry, I mixed up the two States. In case of Gujarat the areas are : Kutch, Banaskantha, part of Mehsana and then part of Jamnagar. In case of Rajasthan : Barmer, Jaisalmer, part of Jodhpur, Nagore, part of Jalore. Of course, they are before the Government and the decision is taken, but I am proposing also four districts of Orissa which I happened to tour. They are : Kalahandi, Koraput, Ganjam and Phulbani. There is no decision about them so far but we are taking a decision. In this way, we are looking into the whole problem. We will have the normal and severe drought-hit areas. That will solve much of our problem and there will be proper utilization of funds.

About other points, about rural development, my colleage Ramanand Yadav spoke for almost an hour. Most of the time was taken in entangling with his old friend Kulkarni. I saw both the versions this morning. I saw the letter from Mr. Jadhav on which Shri Kulkarni based his figures and our own official figures. There is no difference in them. They are almost the same and I was surprised why there was so much fight... (*Interruptions*).

Anyway I could not understand one thing. After studying those figures, if our assessment is that Maharashtra has Rs. 25 crores still left with them... How can they, on the same figures, say, "no, 25 crore is not left with them ?" This is a mystery to be solved. It will be solved later on. If it be, I will tell to the House so openly, but I thought I should make a brief reference to it.

I am very grateful for the many points made by hon. Members. I have tried to cover many points in my answer, but if any question has not been covered under a common reply, I will again look into it and reply to you individually by letter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : About fodder, you have not said anything.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : As we told yesterday, we have decided to have 60 lakh hectares under fodder. The late rains that came may be helpful. And then Rs. 9 crores we have kept for fodder. We will be giving Rs. 300 to small farmers and Rs. 400 to marginal farmers.

My friend, Shri Virendra Verma, was asking how it was possible that after this rain, we would be having fodder. And I said : "If I explain to you just in a few words, you perhaps will never be convinced. All I propose is I will take you to Haryana and Punjab and show you the fodder standing there." It is a short duration crop and by the time next crop sowing season finishes, this can be ready. This is green fodder and we will be extending it to the rabi season also.

I admire the work of the various voluntary organisations—Sarvasewa Singh, I mentioned, in Gujarat. There are many of them which are equally good—Somya Trust, Sankat Niwaran Society, Gujarat Gowshala Pinjarpoles, Akhil Bharatiya Ahimsa Sitaram Sewa Sangh, and there was one more which is not here. There are many others—the Marwari Society etc.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV : One more question, Sir. There are permanent drought zones in the country—like 291 talukas in Maharashtra, Kutch and some other parts in Gujarat. Do you have any permanent plan to fight this permanent drought ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : This will be applicable to all the States.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : That will be dealt with in our normal programmes—in the Drought Prone Area and Desert Prone Area programme, whatever it may be. These will be dealt with in normal programme, or Plan programmes.

SHRI VITHALBHAI MOTIRAM PATEL (Gujarat) : What about wheat to the labourers ?

श्री मीर्जा इर्शाद बेग (गुजरात) : श्रीमन, मैं दो तीन बातों का स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूं।

मैंने अपने ब्यान में इस बात का इजहार किया था कि जो भी नार्म्स सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस के लिए थे जो 8वीं फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिकमंडेशंस थीं और कुछ सुझाव थे, उनके बारे में आपने कहा कि नए फाइनेंस कमीशन को वे सौंप दिए जाएंगे। नए फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कब तक आएगी, यह पता नहीं। मैंने जो एक्जिस्टिंग रिकमंडेशंस थीं उनको इंप्लीमेंट करने के लिए कहा था।

दूसरे, जैसा कि मैंने कहा था जितनी आपने गुजरात को अस्सिटेंस दी है उससे कई गुना ज्यादा वह खर्च कर चुकी है। मैं स्पेसिफिक जानना चाहूंगा कि कितनी टाइम लिमिट में आप स्टेट को फाइनेंशल असिस्टेंस प्रोवाइड करेंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय के बारे में भी मैंने कहा था कि फोडर जो पंजाब से लाना है उसके बारे में कंसेशन की मांग की थी। आप रेल मंत्रालय को कहिये कि वह इस बारे में कुछ करे। मैं आपके माध्यम से कृषि मंत्रालय को यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि देश में जहां जहां भी सूखे से अफेक्टिड एरियाज हैं उनमें कई रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जहां पर अर्थ वर्क अभी बाकी हैं उनको पूरा करायें। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मैट्रो रेलवे के लिए हजारों-करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये जा सकते हैं लेकिन नडियाड-कपड़भंज-भोड़ासा लाइन पर नाडियाड में 25 किलोमीटर की लाइन अभी बाकी है मैं चाहूंगा इसको जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा कराया जाए। अगर आप पूरा करा देंगे तो मजदूरों को राहत मिलेगी।

श्री जी. एस. ढिल्लों : आप को पता ही है कि फाइनेंस कमीशन के पास है। लेकिन जो दूसरे काम हैं जैसे कितने कैटल मर गये हैं, कितने आदमी मर गये हैं, कितने मकान गिर गये हैं उनके लिए हमने रकम बढ़ा दी है, आल मोस्ट दुगुनी कर दी है। लेकिन बेसिक जो चेंज इसमें करनी है वह तो हमें फाइनेंस कमीशन को रैफर करना ही पड़ेगा। वैसे हमने काफी रकम बढ़ा दी है।

श्री मीर्जा इर्शाद बेग : 100 परसेंट डिमांड की है।

श्री जी. एस. ढिल्लों : 100 परसेंट तो नहीं दे पायेंगे लेकिन 50 परसेंट या 75 परसेंट तक हमने किया है।

श्री शंकर वाघेला (गुजरात) : मैं मंत्री जी को जिन्होंने फिजिकल यहां बैठ कर सब सदस्यों की बातें सुनीं और अच्छे ढंग से जवाब दिया और आश्वासन दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं। इन्होंने आश्वासन देने के साथ-साथ इस बात को स्वीकार भी किया है कि राज्य तो जो कहते हैं सो ठीक है मैं उनको अपनी ओर से लिखूंगा।

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO : We are very grateful to him. All the three Ministers sat through the debate.

श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला : हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि कैटल नहीं मरे हैं। गुजरात की प्रजा हमारे मुख्य मंत्री को माफ नहीं करेगी। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार) : आपको माफ नहीं करेगी। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला : आज तक 25 लाख कैटल मर चुके हैं **(व्यवधान)** **

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : I allowed you only to seek clarifications. I did not allow you to make a speech. This will not go on record.

श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो बातें जानना चाहता हूं। 5 रुपये प्रति कैटल सबसिडी की मैं मंत्री जी से अपेक्षा करूंगा। कैटल चाहे घर पर हो किसान के या कैटल कैम्प में हो इसको आप देखियेगा। दूसरे आपने फोडर के बारे में कहा। फोडर पर जिलाबंदी, राज्यबंदी है। गुजरात में 5 हजार ट्रक फोडर चाहिए..... **(व्यवधान)**

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV : Point of order (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : If the Minister wants to reply, he will reply. Why bother ?

श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला : जितने राज्यों में अभी फोडर अवेलेबल है मेहरबानी करके रेल मंत्रालय को उनके नाम दे दीजिए वह वहां से उठाकर जो स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं हैं जो यह कहती

**Not recorded.

हैं कि हम खरीदने को तैयार हैं उनके यहां उस फोडर को डम्प करवा दीजिए । और डम्प करने के साथ उनको जून तक लाना है। आखिर में, पीने के पानी के लिए रेलवे से सुविधा दिलाइये वरना लोग और कैटल पीने के पानी के अभाव से मरने की स्थिति में आ जायेंगे और.....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : Mr. Vaghela, this could have been your speech. I allowed you to ask a clarification, only for that purpose did I allow you.

श्री शंकर सिंह वाघेला : अनाज को भी आपने बन्द कर दिया है । तो क्या वहां जो लेबर है उनकी भोजन क्षमता, उनको उचित भोजन देने की बात करेंगे ?

(*Interruptions*)

It is my right to thank the Minister and friends. I initiated the discussion. What is wrong in it ?

श्री जी. एस. ढिल्लों : माननीय सदस्य वाघेला जी ने जो कहा है फोडर के बारे में तो वह पंजाब से आता है और अब भी काफी आयेगा। फोडर के लिए ट्रांसपोर्ट सब्सिडि भी रखी गई है, न्यूट्रियन्ट्स भी रखा है । इसके अलावा हम हर स्टेट को सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं कि जो फोडर बनाने का काम-धंधा करेगा उस को और हम देंगे। मोलासेस के लिए हर स्टेट को कहा है कि 10 परसेन्ट उसके लिये रखिये । न्यूट्रियन्ट्स के लिये भी पैसा देंगे। इसलिये फोडर के बारे में आप बिल्कुल तसल्ली रखिये । जो यह नई फोडर सब्सिडी है हमने न्यूट्रियन्ट्स और मोलासेस पर भी सब्सिडी रखी है । तो फोडर के बारे में इन सब बातों को देखते हुए हमारा अपना ख्याल है कि इसमें कोई समस्या आपके सामने नहीं आयेगी ।

जहां तक रेलवे का सवाल है, रेलवे विभाग को तो हमने पहले ही कहा हुआ है । प्रायरिटी दी गई है । इसमें अगर कहीं कमी देखी गई गई है, कोई प्राबलम है, दूसरी ट्रांसपोर्ट नहीं मिलती है तो आप बतलाइये, हम रेलवे मिनिस्टर से मिलकर बात करेंगे और कहेंगे कि यह प्राबलम है इसको दूर करिये ।

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : मेरा एक प्रश्न है।

उपाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : आपने पूछ लिया है ।

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : आधे मिनट की बात है ... (**व्यवधान**) . . . आप जरा सुनिये । आप समझते क्यों नहीं । एक सवाल पूछना है ।

उपाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : आपने पूछ लिया ।

Once I have allowed you. You are asking again. No. I will not allow you. Please sit down.

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : यह महत्वपूर्ण है, आप समझते क्यों नहीं बात । क्यों नहीं समझते ? आपने उनको टाइम दिया है, मुझे क्यों नहीं देते हैं ?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : आप बैठिये ।

श्री विठ्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव : हम नहीं बैठेंगे ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : You have asked once. I have allowed you. Again you are asking.

श्री विठ्ठल राव माधवराव जाधव : उनको तो बोलने दिया हमको ही कहते हैं ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : Please behave properly.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV : I am behaving properly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI) : Behave properly.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO : He gave you a chance.

THE AUTHORISED TRANSLATIONS (CENTRAL LAWS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1987 —*Contd.*

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चिंतामणि पाणिग्रही) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने कल चर्चा में भाग लिया